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all parts of the seedling, from whence it extends to all parts of the mature plant; that is, into the tissues of the stem, leaf, flower, and fruit. The ovary becoming infected, the mycelium enters the seed coats of the developing seeds, but the embryo and endosperm are free from infection. The fungus was isolated in pure cultures, and the seeds sterilized, so that a synthesis of the fungus of *Calluna* was accomplished. It was found that in case this specific fungus did not infect the growing seedling, it did not develop roots, and suffered complete inhibition of growth, remaining alive but rootless for several months. The fungus concerned is said to resemble the genus *Phoma*, and the author proposes that the species should be placed in a new subgenus, for which the name *Phyllophoma* is suggested.—J. M. C.

Development and distribution of Leguminosae.—ANDREWS⁷ has brought together all the data dealing with the development and distribution of Leguminosae, and has reached certain conclusions of general interest. His thesis is that “the present distribution of plants and animals is the algebraic sum of the responses made by organisms to their changing environment during the whole of the known geological record, and the present adjustment of the activities involved has been obtained only after ages of development during various geographical changes.” This is a problem, therefore, which involves the cooperation of geology, geography, and biology. ANDREWS finds that many uniform types of Leguminosae are widely diffused through the tropics, and that in extra-tropical countries these uniform tropical forms are represented by specialized types, which are mainly xerophytic. The details are fully presented, and it is thought that such study will throw light upon the nature of former land connections. For example, the author thinks that the Leguminosae show that New Zealand was separated from the tropics early in the differentiation of the family, while Australia was cut off at a date considerably later.—J. M. C.

Growth of *Nereocystis*.—Accurate data concerning the behavior of the large marine algae are much needed, the usual statements of the textbooks being vague and often misleading. This need promises to be supplied by the work of the Puget Sound Marine Station, whose first publication describes the growth of the blades of *Nereocystis Luetkeana*. Miss FALLIS⁸ finds that this species grows as well when loosened from its foothold on the rocks, the holdfast serving only to fix the plant. Nor is the stipe, including the bulb, necessary for the growth of the blade, small pieces from which can grow independently. The growing region is not at the place of transition, between the blade and stipe, but its basal limit is at the beginning of the flattened part of the

⁷ ANDREWS, E. C., The development and distribution of the natural order Leguminosae. Jour. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.W. Wales **48**:333-407. 1914.

⁸ FALLIS, ANNIE L., Growth of the fronds of *Nereocystis Luetkeana*. Puget Sound Marine Station Publ. **1**:1-8. 1915.